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A New Species of Frullania.—*Frullania Pennsylvanica*, n. sp.*—Dioica. Caulis e basi amphigastriorum repens, dichotomo-ramosus; folia imbricata, plana, ovata, mucronata, rarius obtusa, integerrima, cellulis valde chlorophyllosis, marginem versus minoribus basi valde dilatatis, plus minusve regulariter hexagonis, parietibus validis; incrassatio angulosa subnulla. Auricula denudata, e margine folii oriunda, oblique a caule distantia, majuscula, cucullato-rotunda, sub orificio leniter contracta, ultra folii marginem demissa; amph. subimbricata, plana, late ovata, caulem excedentia, profunde partita, sinu angusto obtuso, laciniis ovatis, longe acuminatis, conniventibus; amenta mascula elongata, laxe foliosa, in ramulis parvis lateralibus, bracteis complicatis, lobis subæqualibus ovatis obtusis; perichætia in ramulis longioribus apicalia, sæpe ad basin dichotomiæ, fol. inv. complicata, integerrima, lobulis (ventrale minori) ovatis, acuminatis, basi valde angustatis; amph. invol. magna, carinato-concava, profunde partita, laciniis ovatis, longe apiculatis, integerrimis vel uno alterove dente munitis. Perianthia desunt.

Hab. in rupibus umbrosis, Stony Creek, Carbon County, Pennsylvania. Leg. E. A. Rau.

The plant is of about the size of *Frullania dilatata*, but the color is a dull olive-green. The tufts are depressed, and creep over rocks or over other Hepaticæ. According to the diagnosis of Mr. Austin's *F. Leana*, our plant must stand near it. I am not, however, in possession of the latter plant, though I do not doubt that they are two distinct species.

Leipzig, Germany.

F. STEPHANI.

Gerardia tenuifolia, Vahl, *parasitic*.—To my knowledge, only those species of *Gerardia* that belong to the section Dasystema (such as *G. flava* and *quercifolia*) have thus far been proved to be parasitic (cf. Gray, Struct. Bot., p. 38, and Flora of N. A., p. 291). I have recently found that *Gerardia tenuifolia*, Vahl, section Eugerardia, has its roots amply provided with haustoria, the structure of which I hope to be able to describe at some future time.

Hoboken, December, 1883.

JOS. SCHRENK.

Note on Abutilon.—The involucre, so common in *Malvaceæ*, is, as every one knows, omitted in *Abutilon*, which, however, retains an interesting reminiscence of it in the joint seen in the peduncle some little distance below the flower. To-day one of my students showed me a specimen bearing one minute bract at this joint in the *Abutilon striatum* of the conservatories.

Providence, R. I.

W. W. BAILEY.

Pinus rigida in Minnesota.—In my note on *Pinus Banksiana*, incidental reference was made to *Pinus rigida*. I saw but young trees without cones in these outskirts of the forests' westward march. Prof. Sargent, who is very familiar with the forestry of that region, kindly suggests that the trees were of *Pinus resinosa*—the former species not extending so far.

THOMAS MEEHAN.

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